A CANINE BOARDING SCHOOL-EDUCA-TION FOR DOGS.

The b-arding-houses of New-York and vicinity were pretty thorong by disected in a clever book publishe a year or two ago, which gives a good idea of the way empiver us men has his daily bread served up by his landlady. No characteri de cating establishment, from the sailer boarding bonse of Cherry street, to the artistocratic mansion of Madison avenue, where the lady is induced to give a few gentlemen " all the com-" forte of a home, merely for the sake of their com-" pany"-from the opium-saturated den of the Chinece cigar sellers, to the perfumed parlors of the backelor backer, escaped the observation of the sharpeyed gastronomic bi grapher. But did he think that boarding houses are an evil incident only to human animals, and that landladies a e an inscrutable dispeneation of Providence for the exclusive chastisement of men and women ? Did be pever a wake to the idea that even the canine race is thus afflicted, and that there are certain boarding es ablishments designed for Tray Blanche and Sweetheart, the little dogs and but where no daily dinner is provided for man-where cause only feeds, while home looks hengry on ? As this field has not attracted the attenti n of more distinguished writers, be ours the task to first tell the world of the mysteries of a Dog Boarding. House. Gay dogs are they who are thus provided for -theirs it is to eat, to drink, to be exceeding merry. while, with the periodical rettlement of the inevitable bill have they naught to do. Who would not be a dog if so to be is to be delivered from the tyranny of landlords and the thra'ldom of boarding-house keepers ! Who would not purchase immunity from the weekly paying-up, at the cheap cost of a shiny collar and a

The establishment of which we are to speak is not in New-Yo k, but New-Jersey, being situated four miles from Jersey City, on the old turnpike road toward Newark. The place is called the Halfway House. and the landlord thereof is named Oscar Sandford. And Oscar takes dogs to board, and Oscar, moreover, makes a good thing of it, sometimes as many as 30 regular carine boarders assembling round his quadrupedal table. It is by no means a new-fangled notion, for Oscar has himself been in the business for more than 20 years. He is a short, small man, clad in sturdy fastisn; has a keen, observing eye, and sports a buge mustache. His manner is pleasant, and he impresses the observer as being a man of kindly heart, and the natural inference is that his hairy boarders are

jingling chain !

The style of dogs at Mr. Sandford's establishment is elevated-no curs of low degree being tolerated. All his dogs are hunting dogs, highly prized by their owners, and some of them held at prices so high as to astound people who have imbibed the notion that dogs are not property. Several of them are worth \$50 each, and none fall below \$15. Mr. Sandford once sold a setter for \$75, and no sooner was the bargain consummated, than an enthusia-tic sportsman offered the buyer \$200 for his purchase, which offer was refused. One animal of unusual sagacity and wisdom was held by his owner at \$400, but at this moderate figure buyers were not plenty. Mr. Sandford gives his personal attention to the canine kitchen, and the food for his four-legged guests is dished up in the highest style of art by his own experienced hands. The routine in as follows: As soon as they wake from their peaceful slumbers, which they generally do at a pretty early hour, say 5 a. m., they are turned beese in a small park of three-quarters of an acre, when they are permitted to run and romp for half an hour, being incited to active exercise by the exertions of a small boy, who also has instructions to allow no unfriendly fighting among his little flock. They are then brought in to partuke of a plentiful breakfast consisting of mush and milk, of which they have all they shoose to est. In fact, this homely but wholesome dish is the staple of their food. In Summer they have no mest whatever, as it has been found to make them feverish and cause the loss of their keenness of scent, but in the colder season they are carnivorously inindulged, and have meat once a day, at night. In Summer they breakfast at 61, in Winter, at 8. They are allowed all the water they want. After breakfast they are permitted to romp about till noon in close quarters-at noon they are ted again, after which they have an hour's run over the fields, al ways under the supervision of the attendant. At sundown they are d again, after which they retire to their various beds and forget the world till morning

The terms are, 50 cents a week for board, washing, lodging, and attendance, and of course the high price secures the presence of only those animals which hold an aristo ratic rank in the world, common curs not being able to stand the peruniary pressure. The elect and chosen ones of the canine society of New-York, New-Jersey, and Pennsylvania, are here, together with a sprinkling of the chivalry from New-Orleans. Political differences are comparatively unknown. North and South dwell amicably together-the most perfect freedom of bark is tolerated, and as yet there has been no instance of the untimely slaughter of a Northern dog for the utterance of a Lincoln and Hamlin yelp, nor has any Southern animal came to sadden grief by reason of a Breckinridge howl.

It must be by no means supposed that Mr. Sandford s attentions to his affectionate flock cease when he has provided them with food and lodging; by no means. Mr. S is not only their caterer, their bountiful provider, but also their guide, philosopher, and friend. In shor; he undertakes all the details of their complete education. Under his fostering care, a worthless whelp rises to the level of usefulness, and becomes an industrious, self-supporting animal; a developer of the ree arces of the country. Schooled by his patient hand, an ignorant puppy in due time becomes a miracle of wisdom after the fashion of dogs; is competent to earn his own living, and therefore entitled to take an honorable place among the workers of the world. Ignorant puppies with two legs only, Mr. Sandford does

not condescend to educate—more's the pity.

Only in the canine fine arts does Mr. S. instruct his pupils He only teaches them the mysteries of bird shooting, and their proper part in that popular sport. He dies not teach them to turn spits, doubtless because we have no spits to turn; nor does he show them how to employ their muscle for the good of society, in the exercise of drawing garbage carts. Those vulgar pursuits are only suited to low-bred curs, whose plebeisn blood would ever forbid their admission into the aristocratic establishment of the Half Way House. Canine colldren begin their education at rather an earlier pe icd than those of the race homo, a dog being old enough to be put to school at one year of age, though his progress will be more satisfactory if he pos pone his A B C till he has reached the ripe age of two years. An animal of average quickness of comprehension will complete his education in eight or nine months. It is hardly necessary to say that the use of a dog to a sportsman is to discover, by his keenness of scent, the whereabout of the birds, and then, when the attention of the man is drawn to the "point," to glowly move on at the word, and "flush" or scare up the birds, which are shot on the wing. None but pothunters ever shoot a bird at rest. The dog must range or "qoarter" the field systematically, so as as to leave no part of it unbeaten—he must not flush the game until his master is prepared for a shot, and he must find and bring in the dead birds, which is called "retrieving." The various words of command are "go on," "stop," "down charge," etc., all of which the thoroughly educated dog will obey with complete intelligence. It follows that the quadrupeds in the scadeny of Mr. Sandford are for the most part point academy of Mr. Sandford are for the most part point academy of Mr. Sandford are for the most part point academy of Mr. Sandford are for the most part point academy of Mr. Sandford are for the most part point academy of Mr. Sandford are for the most part point academy of Mr. Sandford are for the most part point academy of Mr. Sandford are for the most part point academy of Mr. Sandford are for the most part point academy of Mr. Sandford are for the most part point academy of Mr. Sandford are for the most part point academy of Mr. Sandford are for the most part point academy of Mr. Sandford a diploma and the point dead birds; their practice on the living game begins in the Spring, when the snipe first come game begins in the Spring, when the snipe first come game begins in the Spring, when the snipe first come and light possible admitted to the plants at all times during the day. When the weather is mild the window have curtains, the ball of earth he weather is mild the window may be thrown up for a while, or the top sush lowered a little. During very cold nights the table may be moved to the middle of the room; and if the plants should be frequently syringed or sprinkled overhead, and kept fro months. It is hardly necessary to say that the use of

when so very old his spee I generally becomes impaired, though his scent remains good as ever. The natural qualifications required by Mr. Sandford in a pupil ate speed and a good nose, by which he means natural keepness of scent. There two conditions being auswered, he engages to do the rest. For the complete education of a scholar, the price is \$50, with fifty cents per week extra for board.

In addition to his other cares, Mr. Sandford undertakes the physician's outy, and is responsible for the health of his interesting family. He has never had a dog go mad in all his 20 years experience, and he will undertake to cure any dog of the mange, and gnurante a perfect restoration of his hair. With which two instances of his knowledge both of prevention and cure we dismiss the medical part of the subject,

Mr. Sandford's skill with the gue is matter of history, and yet he has never sold \$10 worth of birds in the course of a long and active life. He holds that a not hunter is not fit to break dogs and as he desires nothing to distract his attention from the best training of his popils, he never shoots for the market.

With a concluding remark, we leave the subject The final touch to the perfect work which Mr. Sandford makes of the educat on of his beloved pupils is to make them recognize the one only rule of honor that btains among canine aristocrats. Thus it rons: When two dogs are ranging a field, and one makes a point, the other should instantly stop in his tracks and back his ally, that is, point in the same direction. Should the second dog range ahead and flush the birds his coadjuter had first pointed, be would cover himself with meri ed disgrace, and remain a dishonored dog forever. To thoroughly impress upon the minds of his papils this fact, and so save them from humiliating perfictionsness, ly so outrageous a breach of cauine courtesy, is the crowning care of Prof Sandford of the Dog Academy, Half Way Honse, Jersey.

PARLOR FLOWER-CULTURE.

Persons with no refinement of taste often imagine that their parlors are most decorated when filled with gorgeous furniture, carpets, and gaudy pictures. Hence the painful spleudor which prevails in the houses of our fashionable families. The French, however, possessing so much delicate appreciation of the Besutiful, cause their rooms, however poorly furnished to possess a certain charm, which is a wonder to the vulgar opulent of other nations. The judicious selection of carpets, furni ure-covering, wall-paper, and curtains with regard to harmony of color, make a room attractive and inviving, even if the several materials be inexpensive. A neat bookcase, or a set of hanging stelves well filled with solid books go further toward furnishing an apartment than a bedizened cabinet of ormolu, or an étagere set out with bits of mirrors, and filled with little trinkets. A cage of singing birds, a small agnarium, or a Wardisn case, confers more pleasure upon host and visitors, than a wall full of costly frames inclosing the cheap daubs of the suction shops. So, too, a group of blooming plant set in the sunlight of a window, is " a thing of beauty and a joy forever."

The great trouble of our would-be flower-growers has been to rear plan's in the dry air of the room, at d this evil has been much aggravated since the introduction of that modern household peet, the hot-air furnace. The Wardian case, having an atmosphere of ite own, with its diurnal evaporation of moisture by day and deposit of dew by night, is of course an exception to this rule; but these cases are too expensive for persons of small means, and liable to accident from the rough handling of children. In our emergency The Horticulturist comes to the rescue, and gives these valuable directions:

"We should be glad to do or say something to in crease the number of those who grow roon plants. It is true that plants cannot be as well grown in rooms as in a well constructed green-house; but, nothwi hstanding, there are some kinds that may be grown and ing, there are some kinds that may be grown and flowered in a manuer quite satisfactory, and with results highly gratifying. Cortain conditions are necessary for the best success, and these it is our object to point out. The greatest obstade to success is the dryness of the air: this may be a measure be overcome by a table suitably constructed, and the selection of plants test adapted to a dry atmosphere. The table should be the length of the window, and two or three feet wide, the boards being tongued and grooved. Around the edge rail a strip three inches wide making the corners fit tight. The table is then to be filled with two inches of clean white sand. With a table of this kind, the foliage of the plants can be frequently syriaged or sprinkled with water, which keeps them clean and promotes their health; the drippings and surplus water are otes their health; the drippings and surplus water are motes their heatth; the drippings and surplus water are caught at dabsorbed by the sand and the floor of the room is thus kept clean; the sand, indeed, ought to be kept constantly wet, and ever watered for this purpose, if necessary. The evaporation from the sand will diffuse itself among the plauts and through the room, and thus overcome, in a small degree, one of the chief observed to the mocessard culture of rights in rooms. ceastul culture of plants in re stacles to the successful culture of plants in rooms. The table should be fitted with rollers, to facilitate the operation of watering and cleaning the plants, and also for the purpose of moving it back from the window during very cold nights. The flower-stands in common water water and the standard of the common the standard of the during very cold nights. The flower-stands in common use are altogether unfit for a room; the surplus water, dead leaves, &c., fall to the floor, injuring the carpet, and giving the room an untidy appearance. The table above described is free from these objections, beside having positive advantages for the successful growth of plants which no ordinary flower-stand can

"All rooms do not possess equal advantages for growing plants. A room with large, high windows, ooking to the south, is the best; the next best is one with a southeast or southwest exposure; next, east; next, west; and the least desirable of all, one looking to any point north. A large bay window with a southern exposure possesses many advantages for growing plants, quite equal in many cases, and superior in some, to those structures absurdly called "plant cabinets," unless the latter be intended for the preservation of dried specimens, the only purpose for which most of dried specimens, the only purpose for which most of them are fit. A basement window with a southern exthem are fit. A basement window with a southern to-posure will sometimes a swer tolerably well, but a room in the upper part of the house is always to be preferred. Having secured a table and selected a room, the next thing in order will be a collection of plants; and here we would drop a caution against accumulat-ing too large a number. Plants cannot be well grown ing too large a number. Plants cannot be well grown any where, or under any circumstances, when crowded together; it is always more satisfactory to grow a few well than grow many indifferently. In making a list, we name only those which we know to succeed well in rooms, and which are least impatient of neglect and changes in temperature. From our list of annuals given best month new he salested Schizanthus Laboratory. ng too large a number. charges in temperature. From our list of annuals given hast month mey be selected Schizanthus, Lobelia, Alyssum, Mignonnette, Mathiolo, and Ageratum. Of perennials a good selection may be made from the following, taking them somewhat in the order in which they are named: Geranium (scarlet and sweet-scented). Primula sinensis., Azalea, Epiphyllums (indeed, the whole Cacti family), Spiraca Reevesians and prunifo-folia, Roses (such as Hermosa, Agrippina, Fragoeletta, &c.), Heliotrope, Laurastinus, Bulbs (such as Hyaciaths, Narcissus, Crocus, Ixias, Babianas, &c.), Calla, Oranges, Lemons, Deutzia gracilis, Weigela rossa. cintis, Narcissus, Crecur, Alaxi gracilis, Weigela rosss. La, Oranges, Lemons, Deutzia gracilis, Weigela rosss. Coronilla, Petunias, Cypripendium insignis, Hoya (or Wax-plant), Vertenas, Stevia, Daphue, Carnations, Coronida, Petunias, Cypripendium insignis, Hoya (or Wax-plant), Verteenas, Stevia, Daphue, Carnations, Cape Jasmine, Pittoeporum, Saivias. Passifiora, Bouvardia, Fuchsia. We do not recommend the young amateur to make so large a selection, unless reveral wirdows are fitted for the purpose of plant-growing, or unless the selection is confined mostly to one plant of a kind. A good selection for a beginner would be a few pots of Alyssum, Mignonnette, Lobelia, Geranium, Frimula, Azalea, Calla, Cacti, Coronilla, Heliotrepe, Spiraca, Orange, Lemon, Petunia, and some trope, Spirsea, Orange, Lemon, Petunia, and some bulbs. It is better to begin in a small way with a few inds easily grown, and to increase the number and va-

Room plants should not be brought into the house till the nights get frosty, and while out of doors they should have a sunny exposure. Insects should be looked after, and destroyed on their first acpearance; a little attention in this way will keep them free from such page.

It has been objected by so me that it is unhealthy to keep plants in rooms; but their arguments lack co-herence and force, and we are compalled to record our experience against the position. We believe them, on the contrary, to be conducive to health, not only by their soothing and cheerful influence on the mind, but are purificate of the air, so that all many induces their their soothing and cheerful influence on the mind, but as purifiers of the air, so that all may indulgs their testes without the least apprehension of injury to their tests. We have no room for an argument here, but we believe that every vegetable physiologist will sustain our position; if he will not, then, in our opinion, he has something to learn. We commend room-plants to all who have a room in which to graw them, and especially to the ladies, who are necessarily much confined to the house; they will cheer many a lonely hour and afford a balm to many a wounded heart.

LETTERS FROM THE PEOPLE

DID THE FIRST FEDERAL CONGRESS RAT-IFY THE ACT OF 1787 ! To the Editor of The N. Y. Tribune.

Sir: Will you, in your Weekly, inform me whether the first United States Congress that met after the adoption of the Federal Constitution in '89 ratifieder

eaffirmed the Ordinance of '87 ? The affirmative of this postulate has always been be ieved by me to be good history, and I have heard the same announced frequently by political speakers; but lately, the fact, if such it be, has been deni d; and

I have no means that I know of, of proving its truth. Toombs in his "Lecture" on Slavery in Boston, de es that there was any positive action by that Congrees, either affirming or snulling, but that some change was made in reference to the offices of Governor and Secretary of the North-West Territory. In relation to the eight a ction of the Ordinance, which is the prohibitory one, he says nothing was done, and thus the act, as a precedenat is valuel ss.

This, of course is not true. It would lose some of its value, but not all. The prohibition was allowed to value, but not all. The premion was above a right to a surve not unconstitu-tionally, or in contravention of the Constitution as un-derstood by thet and succeeding Congresses.

But was there a positive indorsement of the Ordin-

Answer this, and you will oblige many friends here Troly, F. H. GUIWITS. Apoca, N. Y., Sept. 1, 1860.

Ansicer.-The first Federal Congress passed and George Washington as President approved-August 7, 1789-"An Act to provide for the Government of the Territory north-west of the river Ohio." whereof the following is the preamle:

" Whereas, In order that the Ordinance of the United States, in Corgress a sembled, for the government of the Territory north-west of the Ohio, may continue to have full effect, it is requisite that certain provisions be made so as to adapt the same to the present Constitu-tion of the United States."

-The act-which is given in full in the letter of H Greeley to Stephen A. Douglas, in reply to his Harper essay (see DAILY TRIBUNE of Oct. 15, 1859) goes on to provide for the appointment of officers for the Territories by the President and Senate, as the Federal Constitution requires, and leaves the Anti Slavery portion of the original act entirely us touched, and in full force and effect. And so it has remained ever since. Not a voice was raised against this act of '89 in either branch of Congress.

THE JUDGES ON SLAVERY IN THE TERRI-TORIES. To the Editor of The N. Y. Tribune:

SIR: Your "reply" to Mr. McLouth, in THE TRIBung of the 14th inst., brought to my mind a question which—if you don't consider foolish—I should like to have explained. In the event of Mr. Lincoln's election—of which no one can

In the event of Mr. Lincoln's election—of which no one can seriously enterrain a doubt—suppose the Governor, or Judges of his choice should interfere to prevent the spread or introduction of Slavery in the Territory over which they preside, and the slaveholder should contest the question of his right to hold slaves in said Territory, and the question comes before the Supr. mc Court, will not its decision be in favor of the slaveholder? And will not this establish the right of slaveholders to hold slaves in the Territories? In short, can the people of a Territory, the Governor, Judges, Legislature, or even Courtees, prohibit Governor, Judges, Legislature, or even Congress, prohibit Slavery in the Territories when the Supreme Court decides such iterference to be unconstitutional?
Yours truly, for Lincoln and Hamlin, C. E. SHATTUCK. nterference to be unconstit

Answer .- It is the Federal Government, through the action of its Democratic agents and contractors, that is constantly pushing Slavery into the Territories. Put the Government into Republi san hands, and let it exert an influence on the side of Slavery Restriction like that it now exerts on the side of Slavery Extension, and Slavery will gain o more ground, but begin to lose that it already has. It will lose New-Mexico under Lincoln as it practically) lost California under Gen. Taylor. Planters are rarely pioneers in Slavery Extension. Army officers, Army contractors, Mail contractors, Indian Agents, Land officers, and other Federa furctionaries have already planted Slavery in Utah and New-Mexico, and will diffuse and fortify it in all Territories if the Government shall remain in Democratic hands. But give us a Republican Administration, and there will soon be no Slavery in the Territories to resist. At d we hope to have all the present Territories admitted as Free States before the close of Mr. Lincolu's term.

We cannot foresee the questions that may be rought before the Supreme Court respecting Slavery in the Territories, and of course cannot predict the decision; yet it is pretty safe to assume that they will be as favorable to Slavery as possible. And yet we believe it practicable to frame an act of Congress declaratory of the Rights of Man in all Federal Territories, that would in effect abolish Slavery, yet which the Supreme Court could not

POWERS OF THE SUPREME COURT. To the Editor of The N. Y. Tribune.

SIR: In your reply to the letter of Charles McLouth b-day, you use this expression: "The people of the United States, acting through the ballot-box, are the ultimate tribunal. They make and modify legislatures, laws, constitutions

Now, while under our Republican Government the people ertainly ought to be the ultimate tribunal, I confess it does not seem to me that they are.

Although the Judges who compose the Supreme Court, as

well as the other United States Courts, are chosen by a power elected by the people, and, are, therefore chosen, indirectly by the people, yet they hold their office "during good behavior." That is, they hold their office for life, provided they neither beome in ane, nor are impeached for official misconduct, such as aking bribes, or the like. og bribes, or the like.

not a bench of irresponsible men, who have it in their power, if they choose, to put a stop upon any wheel of Government, or, with a mandamus, to set in motion whatever they choose? How may they be prevented should they see fit to enjoin an individial from bringing a suit at law, or even from carrying on any mench of business? Suppose, some fine morning, they should take a notion to en-

Suppose, some one morning, they amount take a notice of the property of the Senate or House of Representatives from passing a Tariff bill; or suppose they should forbid the President elect (Lincoln, for instance), taking his seat on the 4th of next March, or should issue a mandamus to compel the appointment of Issue

or should issue a mandamus to compet the specific value of Postmaster-General.

What relief, in such a case, would the people have? Would such a course be deemed a sufficient ground for impeschment and removal?

Respectfully,

Westchester, N. Y., Aug. 10, 1860.

[Reply .- Our correspondent is mistaken. The Ed. Trib.]

QUESTIONS ON MARRIAGE.

To the Editor of The N. Y. Tribune. Sin: Your reply to "A Woman's Questions on

Mr. Wm. H. Lee, and we sarely never as w a more hunriant sight. Mr. Lee's orchard, probably the largest in th's country, covers about 35 acres and contains over 20,000 trees, a large proportion of which are in bearing condition, and very many were so heavily laden that well nigh half the fruit has been taken off to prevent the breaking of the limbs. The orchard was especially rich in the best varieties, among which we observed the Bardett's, Louise Bonne de Jersey, Duchess of Angeleme, Vergalieu and Winter Nellis all in fine cordition. A more luxuriant yield of fruit we never saw, and the profits of the crop, judging from what we learned from Mr. Lee, together with the price demanded for such fruit in New-York, will be almost fabritions. This orchard was planted by the late Mr. Black mer, but at his death was in such disfavor with the farmers of the region that the trees were considered of little or no value, and the price paid by Mr. Lee for the property was but the ordinary value of the land without them. But Mr. Lee, being a practical fruit-grower, hes, by careful and scientific culture, brought the orchard to such a cordition, that its present year's yield of the page trees will go far toward neving the reine paids price paid. me to present: Does the validity of the marriage covenant depend

have agreed "to live together after God's holy ordi-nance of ma'rimony," &c. ? [1.]

Does in fidelity on the part of the man or woman fre-the other from the obligations of the compact, even be-fore said compact has been declared null and void by a

minister of the lend! [No.]
In a word: Has the civil government the right or
power to marry people, or only that of recognizing
them as husbands and wives, and of withdrawing such

e considered such ?

1. The validity of a marriage may be perfect

2. So far as our observation extends, we see n danger from an excessive proneness to self-sacrifice, but rather from the opposite.

The other questions, to save space, we have

HOPE FOR THE LOST.

To the Editor of The N. Y. Tribune.

Sin: I send herewith a little pemphlet of a design l have f rmed for the amelioration of the condition of comeless and outcast females, and I entreat you, Sir not to turn from it, or lightly peruse this letter until you have taken those points into consideration for hich I have ventured to address you. In the course of my travels over this continent as a lecturer, I often find myself the subject of appeals from the suffering and serrowfal, but in no condition do I find such atterly forlorn, hopeless and helpless wretchedness as in the "we man of the town" or in young homeless girls, d-agging out a desperate and miserable existence at the needle, or the ordinary competitive employments among females. I need not point out to you, Sir, the tremendous need that exists among these persons for help, pity-agitation at least of their state-you know i all, and, from what I have heard of you, none wou'd more generously sympathize with or aid them. The great question that belongs to this subject is, how to relieve them, and on this point I venture to hope the plan I have sketched out will be found feasible. As the chief difficulties lying in the way of reform and the chief difficulties lying in the way of reform and provision for these unhappy persons appears to be the lathing with which they are regarded by the wor'd, and hence their expulsion from all the ordinary branches of female industre, until shouldered out of all chances of earning an honest livelihood they are compelled to return to the streets for mere bread. I have endeavoued to meet this by founding a school of scientific horticulture, an art untiled by females on this continent, though successfully earned on by them in many parts of Europe. I have consulted a great many horticulturiets on the subject, and they have shown me that it would be remunerative enough to make the institution would be remunerative enough to make the institution would be remunerative enough to make the institution self-sustaining; that by the proper division of labor, and especially the application of chemistry, and such sciene as would superseds exceesive labor that such an occupation would be light, healthful, cheerful, and I trust restorative both to the body and mind of its subjects. The main idea of the design is embodied in the pamphlet, though there are many points which I could not there touch upon, which I conceive may grow out of this movement. For instance, a new and profitable employment may open up to these persons from the preparation of herbs roots. stance, a new and profitable employment may open up to these persons from the preparation of herbs roots, dried fruits, candies, pickies, pieserves and dugs—all hitherto engrossed by men or imported from other countries. I hope by making these women useful, and proving them, (as I faithfully believe, may know they are) capable of reform, to create a revulsion in popular outdoor in their favor, and create also a respectful deare) capable of reform, to create a revulsion in popular opinion in their favor, and create also a respectful demand for service which is special with them, and not subject to competition with others—p-rhaps by the success of one Institution to induce every State to adopt a similar one, and by the Lectures which I am every

where giving on this subject, to create agitation, and I most ferrent y hope, in creat, of some general mose ment of a reforma ory character on this subject. It but

remains for me, Sir, to apologize for my own share in this work. I am a Spiritualist, and a "notrious" one —I know as such I am objectionable to all bot my own friends: I can only say to this—that my earnest effor-isto make the movement wholly unsectarian—not to

friends: I can only say to this—that my carnest effortisto make the movement wholly unsectarian—not to intrude my views upon any one and even to withdraw my name from the work, provided I could find any one equally resolved with myself to take my place. Until I cony heart is wrung with the misery I see around me among these hapless beings, and my woman's nature revolts with shame at the cruel inhumanity with which I see them treated, and the utter indifference which other sects manifest when I appeal for help in this cause. "They are utterly lost, meapable of reform, and the supply is too vart ever to diamish." &c. These are the response I everywhere meet with, until I find that that if one whom I reverently believe (food has inspired with the hope and purpose to do them good fails them, their case is hopeless indeed, and I myself guilty in not pressing forward, no matter what are the obstacles. That they are so great that the very attempt the conjuer them looks like fanaticism. I do not deny. I have not a cent of my own, and have lectured so much for what I deemed the cause of truth, that I have not received, and do not now receive. truth, that I have not received, and do not now receive, for my most arduous labors, more than enough to pay my way and support my mother; and yet I propose to my way and support my mether; and yet I propose to raise some \$50,000 to start this great work. My only course hi herto has been to appeal to all I could think of like y to aid in my work, and to give a public lecture in all the large offices in which I am en-I could think of like y to aid in my work, and to give a public lecture in all the large cities in which I am engaged, by way of interesting all whom I could get to come to hear me. I have met with avery possible discouragement as yet, but this I am prepared to encounter, in view of my weird reputation as a Spirit M-dium. From the press generally I must admit that I have met with kind and just treatment; for the most part they at least, seem able to comprehend that even a Spiriualist may save a drowning wretch, without inquisition into her religious opinions. I know no paper in America so well able to serve this cause as that which you control, Sir. Let me then entreat you to look into the matter, and question whether you can not as d w ll not help ne. On the seventh page of my little pamphets is a notice of the manner in which I propose to dispose of the funds, not one cent of which I ever design to retain in my hands. There too are the tames and addresses of some of my Trustees. Should none of these be known to you, I beg to refer you to Mr. Churles Partridge, of New-York; Governor Durkee of Wisconsin: Edward Webster, esq. of Salem, (also one of my Trustees) any one of whom would inform you more at leagth of my elf and my movement. Also, Mr. Horace Day, of New-York or many others, if reference are needed. I send my Post-Office address, though after Thursday I leave New-York for several montrs, but all letters are forwarded on to me, and I conduct much of the business relating to this

quest by the entire disinterestedness of my own position, and the agonizing cry for aid which is going up from the very heart of tumnaity in the direction I plead for.

I am, Sir, most respectfully, yours.

EMMA HARDING E.

PEAR CULTURE.

SIR: We want to say a few words about Pears.

The choicer varieties of pears are undoubtedly among

the finest fruits of the country, but they are always s

extravagantly high that people generally scarcely know

hibitory. Now we are quite unreconciled to this state

general impression that they are hard to raise, and are an unprofitable crop. We have the most abundant

several months, but all letters are forwarded on to me, and I conduct much of the business relating to this acovement, by correspondence. As my present aim is solely confined to the endeavor to raise fands to start solely confined to the endeavor to raise funds to start with, I appeal to the press for notices, in the hope that philanthropic persons may be thereby induced to contribute; and it is with this view that I solicit your aid. I do so fearfully, because I feel the great importance of your cooperation, and yet I so emboldened in my requestly the entire disinterrestedness of my own position.

No. 8 Fourth avenue, Sept. 1, 1860.

To the Editor of The N. Y. Tribune.

People are practically above the Courts they have created. Congress and the President may at their discretion add ten (or more) new Judges to the present bench, and thereby render the existing Judges impotent for any such mischief as Mr. G. imagines. We trust no necessi ty for such a procedure will ever be presented; but we assure Mr. Gorton that the whole matter has been well considered, and that the People are not hopelessly at the mercy of one of their own tri-

Marriage," in THE SEMI-WEEKLY of August 24, has uggested the following inquiries, which you will allow

upon the exection of the civil law ? or is it established the assertion of the parties themselves that they

ecognition, when they have forfeited their cla

be considered such?

When one of the parties has proved unfaithful, has either or have both the right to form new matrimonial connects ne with others? [No.] Ought not, at least, the guilty one to be considered as having proved himself (or herself) unworthy and incacable of fulfilling the conditions of the relation? [Yes.]

In regard to self-sacrifice, I would ask whether it may not be carried to excess, and thus become morbid, and even criminal?

It is cratainly noble magnanimons to hold the merce.

and even criminal?

It is certainly noble, magnanimous to hold the mere gratification of desire as of bulle consequence, and to be willing to relinquish the happiness of a lifetime, even if the voice of God demands it; but are there not some sacrifices [2] which no buman being has a right to make, which no circumstances can justify? Ella.

without legal sanctions, but the power to punish a violation of the marriage contract is not by legal marriage, the State becomes a party to the compact and interested in its due fulfillment.

answered in brackets above .- [Ed.

placed at the grave of a child there is the following inscription:

"This little Hero that lies here Was conquered by the Diarrhoa." -The funeral of Mrs Grandine, an old lady who recently died on Staten Island, aged 95 years, was attended by twenty persons who were over 80 years old.

Mr. Wm. H. Lee, and we surely never saw a more hanriant sight. Mr. Lee's orchard, probably the large

ard to such a cordition, that its present year's yield of the pear trees will go far toward paying the price paid

for the land.

If other farmers could be induced to go into the culture of the pear, we are persuaded that it would yield to them a most abundant return, and tend to bring the finest fruit of the country within the reach of all.

PERSONAL.

-Arthur Cleveland Coxe, D. D., rector of Grace

Church Baltimore, and f rmerly rector of St. John's

Church at Hartford has been ununimously elected

President of Trinity College, in the latter city, vice

the Ray. Dr. Goodwin, resigned. The new President

-Seven miles within the bour has been about the

greatest speed in walking; but a Mr. Hall, in a match

with Mountjoy, the pedestrian, accomplished the fol-

lowing: One mile in seven minutes thirteen seconds;

two miler, fifteen minutes twenty seconds; and four

miles in thirty-two minutes exactly. This latter is the

-In the cemetery at Lanceville, Mass., may be seen

an epitaph that well deserves a place among the col-

lections of the curious in these matters. On a stone

has long been known as a poet and churchman.

highest point of speed on record.

-It is hoped and believed that no young woman will, without foundation, claim the honor of having danced with the Prince of Wales at the recent ball in Canada. The following, however, is the only correct and anthentic list of his partners; it is published in The Montreal Pilot:

The Montreal Pilot: The Hon. Mrs. Young, Miss Fisher, of Halifax; Miss DeRocklave, Miss Leach, Miss Napier (twice), Miss Elizabeth Smith Mrs. Elizabeth Stewart, Mrs. C. Freer, Mrs. Dorwin, Miss Georgiana Delisle, Miss Servante, Mrs. Tyre, Mrs. F. Brown, Miss J. hnston, Miss Cheauvean, Mrs. Belson, Miss Moore, Mrs. King, the Hon. Mrs. Sunfield MacDonald.

-Eight minutes, says Mr. Willis in a reilroad letter, form the average Ame ican feeding time! Two and three minutes suffice for many, and some, of course, take all the twenty; but it is surprising how the same persons, who so gormandizingly "bolt" their food lounge lazily about the portico for the ten or fifteen mir utes they have to scare, not taking the opportunity to wash, though they seem uneasy as to what they shall do with themselves.

-The Florence correspondent of The N. Y. Times writes as follows:

"The Swiss Protestant Cemetery, un'er the shade of cypress trees and the gray old walls of Florence, is interesting to Americans, as well as to pilgrims from other countries where the religion of Luther and other Reformers prevails. There the dust of a number of our countrymen, cut off while far a way from friends and home, has found its last repose. The body of Theodere Parker lies in that hallowed inclosure. He was the last one buried, and probably the most illustricus of all who rest there. I remen her to have heard a foreigner—who knows our country well—say, heard a foreigner—who knows our country well—say, when Theodore Parker died, 'It seems to me that in That there is truth in such an opinion we are all in-clined to acknowledge. A simple and to steful monu-ment has just been put up at the grave. It bears this

*THEODORE PARKER,
Born at Lexington, Mass.,
United States of America,
Aug. 24, 1310.
Died at Florence, May 10, 1860.

-Mr. Willis, in The Home Journal, philosophically parrates a night's experiences and observations

n a sleeping-car on a Western railroad, as follows: " As this sleeping-car has no curtains and accommo-As this sie-ping-car has no curams and account dates both gentlemen and ladies, as do the other cars, the going to bed, and the getting up in the morning, constitute embarrassing portions of its dormitory experience. A very stylish family on their way North, who came on board from the junction with the Southern Railway at the Keskaskia River, occupied the pew and hen mock ir mediately forward of our own, and and han mock termediately forward of our ow their embarrassments were probably as instructive as any that could be selected for description. The arrange-menta for the night were already made when they entered—a fa hionable young mamma with three spoiled children, and the grandmamma, a belle 'in fossil, of perhaps for y years of age, accompanied by the colored nurse—and this one pew with its hammock were all that r-mained unoccupied. The tired children were easily disposed of, and so were the bonnets for the rape of the neck, and the several instalments of false hair; and then the sleepy negress collapsed into the corner of the car like a carpet-bag—but, how the 'missus es' were to attain and maintain their respective ho izontals, with hooped skirts, was the difficulty! And that this article of feminine hip-oracy should not be worn as part of a traveling costume, is the 'improvement' of 'his my present discovery. Are thing room pacellessly inconvenient than tume, is the 'terprovement of his my present than course. Anything more needlessly inconvenient than that mamma's tumbling over into the pew among her coldren, and trying to lie down in her umbrella-onedge instead of a night-gown, could not easily be convived. One other utilitarian suggestion: Ladders trived. One other utilitarian suggestion: Ladder should be provided in these elseping cars, as an article of indispensable furniture. The still handsome grandof indispensable furniture. The still handsome grandmamma of our Southern party was to sleep alone in
the hammock overhead—and now was she to get ther?
An active boy, in his most willing pair of week-day
pantaloons, would have considered it quite a climb—for
it was six or seven feet from the floor, and nothing to
step upon but the backs of the seats—and, crinoline to
the contrary, notwithstanding, the ascent was made
—how (and how the cescent was made in the morning)
I of course forbore to see. We were to reach Ciucinnati for rather a late breakfast, and of course there
were several unwashed hours in our sleeping car, the
beds being remetamorphosed into seats, and the prone
tassengers restored to their uprightness soon af er sunparsengers restored to their uprightness soon af er sur-rise. Really, one gets a startling appreciation in this way of the value (to ladies, especially) of combs and looking-glasses, towels and water! To see the dear togels get up from a night seleep and sit up 'unmivi ered to' in the betraying daylight, hour after hour, lamentable disillusionizing of one's ideal!

-The New-York correspondent of The Charleston Mercury seems to be displeased with the arrangements

for the Prince of Wales's ball. Hear him: "The f ct is that all these public demons rations are got up and managed by cliques. This is no objection to them of course, since these to them of course, since there are cliques and always will be in churches, in politics and in all human insi-tutions and concerns. But it should be understood by those who read the same names appended to all sorts of public calls, and mixed up with all sorts of public bals and dinners, that they are only a small part of the wealthy and influential residents of this city. The cliqueism to which I refer originates in the Chamber of that vanerable coquersm to which I refer originates in the Chamber of Commerce. The active members of that venerable body are few, but they contrive, by tast and talent, to always keep themselves before the community as the representatives of New-York's greatness. They are always the first to propose and the best to manage, popular movements like the one in honor of the Prince of Wales, and, of course, their names and those of their Chamber of Commerce agentic are always on all Chamber of Commerce associates are always on all committees to the exclusion of outsiders. But then they do their work well, and pay their own big bills, so that the public cannot complain. Only they so that the public cannot complain. Ou monopolize all the dollars of New York.

-General Wheat, of Nicaraguan notoriety, is about leaving this city to join Garibaldi.

-A Paris paper gives some details concerning Princ Nicholas Petrovitch, the new Vladika of Montenegro how they taste. We see them on the fruit stands and This youth was a student at the school of Louis l they look most inviting, but the price is absolutely pro-Grand, in Paris, from the 1st of August, 1856, to the 31st of March, 1860, where it is said that he was much of things, because we believe it to be quite nanecessary. Pears ought to be very nearly as cheap as apples, and the only reason why they are not is, that there is a very esteemed and liked both by his masters and his fellowpupils. He is described as a tall, handsome youth, of remarkable physical strength, with black hair, and an unpreditable crop. We have the most abundant proof that this is not so.

While spending a few days at Newark, Wayne County, N. Y., we chanced to visit the pear orchard of masculine and regular features, and his character is said to be distinguished by its frankness, nobility, and generosity. Before coming to France, he had passed

several years at Trieste and Venire, and is well soquainted with the German, Italian, and French languages.

- Mr. Cobden, being now in Paris, writes as fol-

- Mr. Cobden, being now in Paris, writes as follows to The London Morning Post:

"I have still no reason to doubt that matters will be brought to a salefactors result here. Up to the present moment I have experienced nothing but cander and straightforwardness in my dealings with the Erench Government, while all the misrepresentation, false-hood, and difficulties which I have had to encounter have come from the Ergish side of the Channel. Nothing discuss me more than the cowardice and want of honest principle in our own politicians. Anything for a momentary cry which may give a trimmph over a political opponent' seems to be the motto of our party men. You will see that in less than a couple of years all our politicians will be egger enough to claim the merit of having always been friendly to the French treaty. The paragraph you enclosed from a latter in The N. V. Times, giving a conversation of mine, is one of those rascally acts of cavesdropping for which American newspaper writers are so notorious. There is a good deal of the paragraph agrees with what I have thought; but whether I expressed it in private conversation is more than I could swear to, as no one expects to be made responsible for private goesip. There ought to be the punishment of the pillory or the stocks revived for these who publish in newspapers the unguarded remarks which fall from a man in private conversation, when he frequently speaks merely to provoke a reply and keep p-ople from going to sleep over too serious ar interchange of views. No: I did not help the Emperor to prepare his pumphlet about the Erglish and French armies and navies. Take my word for it, however, that there is a vast deal of systematic lying in English about the French armanments. word for it, however, that there is a vast deal of sys-tematic lying in England about the F each armaments. You remember that chaiming old lady, Madame Wol-lev's land'ady, whom we visited, who remarked, Pauvre John Bull, quand on vent enlever son argent, on lui fait peur de nous!' I am a-hamed of the child-like simplicity with which Englishmen allow themselves to be imposed upon respecting anything French.
You will see a great and endden reaction in the public mind soon. Common serse, aided by the publication of the new French tariff, will put an end to the -A committee of Swiss patriots having forwarded

to Garibaldi, through Major Ott, of the Federal army, a magnificent rifle, received the following letter from the General: "Swiss patriots: The generous gift of a rifle, which I have received from you through Major Ott, has been very gratifying to me. This manifestation on the part of the noble Swiss nation is a brill ant recompense for the little I have been able to do in favor of the liberty of the peoples, and I shall be grateful to you all my life. Italy advances with a firm and decided step toward political independence. The brotherly sympathies of the sons of William Tell will be a favorable argury for the accomplishment of her destinies. Receive my thanks, men of liberty, you who faithfully guard the holy flame of liberty. May the fraternity of the peoples be no longer a vain word, and may our two nations unite as the waters of our rivers, and form only one family. I am, with friendly GARIBALDI." gratitude, your friend,

- The London Times of a recent date has the following paragraph: "Our readers will remember the case of Mrs. Putnam, a lady of color, whose treatment on board the Europa mail packet, on her passage to England from America, in November, 1859, was the subject of a correspondence with Sir Samuel Canard, which appeared in our columns. In a letter, received within the last few days, Mrs. Putnam writes that she and her party, during the whole passage to the United States, on her return voyage by the Arabia, were admitted to all the rights and privileges of first-class passengers, without opposition on the part of any one, even though shareholders were on board, or any failure in that courteous treatment which was their due. She speaks also of the polite and kind attention of some of her fellow-passengers. It is possible, therefore, for the Directors of the Cunard Company so to instruct the captains of their vessels as to insure to all persons the fall enjoyment of their purchased accommodation, while under their care, and to preserve the official flag of her Majesty's mail packets from being dishonored by subserviency to the unrighteous prejudices of foreign-

VITAL STATISTICS OF ENGLAND .- According to the annual report of the British Registrar-General, just issued, it is estimated that the population of Great Britain-England, Ireland, Scot and and Wales-in the middle of 1858 was 22,626,334 and the excess of births over deaths in the year was 246,488. The number of children born alive was 959,676, 351,346 persons were married, and 513,188 died; so that on an average upon every day in the year 2 080 children were born, 962 persons married, and 1,405 died, leaving a gein of 675 as the result of the day. Rather more than twice as many are born in a year as are married. To 1,000 persons living in the two countries, the births in the year were 34 in Great Britain, 27 in France-a very striking difference. The deaths, 23 in Great Britain, 24 in France. Persons married, 15 5 in Great Britain,

16.9 in France-a very near equality.

In England and Wales, to every 1,000 girls, 1,045 boys were born, and 102 males died to every 100 females; but there are more females than males living in England, and out of equal numbers living, 105 males died to every 100 females, the average in 21 years being 107. The births are always mest numerus in the first balf of the year. There were 43,305 children born out of wedlock in the year, or one in every 15 of all the children born alive. The proportion of boys among the illegitimate births is larger than among the legicimate by about two in every hundred. The marriages of minors increase. The proportion of minors in 10,000 persons marrying increased from 885 in 1843 to 1,212 in 1858. The marriages in 1858 were less than the average. The mortality was high. The number of merchant seamen at sea is calculated at 177,832, and 3,486 deaths at sea among this class are reported for the year.

ARSENIC EATERS.-An interesting report has been made to the Vienna Academy of Sciences, in relation to the arrenic-caters of Steiermark, south of Salzburg. In the north and north-west parts of the province the proper home of the arsenic-esters, of whom forty are known in the single district of Hartberg. They begin with a dose the size of a millet-grain, and mount gradually to a dose as large as a pea, in quantity from two, four and a half, to five and a half grains. Some take the arcenic acid, others every other day, and others still once or twice in the week. In Hartberg it is the custom to cease with each new moon, and begin with relatively small doses again. Immediately after taking areenic, they forbear drinking or eating meat and fatty substances. They are, in the average, strong, healthy people, mostly of the working classes, such as woodmen, grocms, &c. Seldom do females indulge in this practice. The men begin with the eighte-nth year, and some live to be seventy-six and older. They are generally courageous, quarrelsome, and of strong animal passions. It is their bullef that the use of this drug preserves them quite strong and healthy, and protects them from sickness of all kinds; though, in fact, many of them end their days upon beds of discase.

Poisoning by LEAD Contained in Snuff .- One f the German medical journals, gives an account by Dr. Wicke, of a case of poisoning by lead contained in snuff. The symptoms were violent attacks of colic, which first awakened suspicion that the patient was being poisoned by lead. No source could be found for such poison, except in the large quantities of snuff which he took. The snuff was chemically examined, and found to contain two and a half per cent of metallie lead. Dr. Wicke is of the opinion that lead finds its way into enull from the lead wrapping in which snuff is packed. The tackages being exposed often to damp and to the atmosphere, the lead becomes changed into carbonate, and the snuff is charged with the poison. He thinks that this view is corroborated by the fact, that in examining packages of snuff, the lead changes in amount as one approaches the center, and that at the corners of the packages, where contact with the wrapping is most perfect, the crust of carbonate of lead is most narked. The absorption of lead by the snuff-taker, is mainly by the stemach. The snuff is conveyed to the palate in small quantities, and thence down ward to the stomach.